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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-86 — AUGUST 15, 1950

July Employment Attains New Record at 157,600

Preliminary estimates of July employment in Montana industries indicate that 157,600 persons were on the payrolls July 15, the greatest number of wage-earners ever recorded in the state. The figure exceeds by 2,600 the preliminary estimates for June, and is 1,300 greater than June figures revised on the basis of later and more complete reports.

July employment was 17,600 above that in February last, the low month of the present calendar year. Significantly, the number of jobseekers active in employment offices of the state has decreased from 19,000 last February to 4,500 at the end of July, a net of 14,500.

6,500 Above July, 1949, Figure

Uptrend of employment totals during July of each of the past four years is reflected in these figures:

1950	1949	1948	1947
157,600	151,100	148,900	142,000

Construction Gains Heavily

Contract construction shows the greatest expansion, with 600 more employed than in June, and 2,300 more than in July, 1949. This reflects the employment influence of the two big government dam installations, at Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry, the expanded highway construction program, erection of countless business structures, hospitals, schools, extension of pipe lines and petroleum installations, and thousands of new homes.

More Hiring for Food Plants

Another 500 gain is recorded in manufacturing, most of it in the seasonal food processing plants and canneries. Last month was 700 ahead of last year in its manufacturing employment. Resumption of vegetable canning at Bozeman after two years of idleness was a factor in this figure, partly neutralized by 100 curtailment of employment in a Billings cannery due to heavy carryover.

Mining Gains Continue

Metal mining is up 200 over last month, and is 1,900 ahead of a year ago. Extensive recruitment of hard-rock miners throughout 1950 has built the mine crews to normal size after the slump of early 1949. Coal mining is 100 below last month but is even with July, 1949.

Government Staffs Recede

Most substantial reduction in the list of employing groups was in government, which is 600 below the June level but is 500 above that of a year ago. Employment on federal payrolls is down 200 from June, partially due to completion of census activities and partly to end of fiscal year reductions. State and local staffs were 400 below those of June but 600 above a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT AND PLACEMENT RECORDS FOR MONTANA ARE BROKEN IN JULY

Two significant employment records were established in July. The first was the greatest number of persons, 157,600, employed in industry at any time in the history of the state; the second was the greatest number of job placements, 7,407, in industry and agriculture combined in the twelve year history of the Montana State Employment Service.

Labor Pool Shrinks from 19,000 to 4,500

Approach toward full employment continued throughout the state in July, reports from employers and from employment service offices indicate. Progress in that direction has been spectacular since February, when the state's total of job-seeking applicants approached 19,000, the highest point in years.

August is starting with a labor reserve pool of but 4,500 applicants, nearly 2,100 of them women. The figures show that 4,550 applicants withdrew from active job seeking status during July, the vast majority because of employment obtained. Of these 3,050 were men, 1,350 women.

August Promises Further Expansion

Labor market developments during August will include further expansion of crews engaged in construction, logging and lumbering, and in the wheat harvest fields. This in turn customarily swells the numbers required in wholesale and retail trade and in mechanical and personal service. Metal mining is continuing its quest for additional, experienced personnel. Coal mining will be calling back the workers who have been idled in the annual summer slump of coal production. Transportation demands are expected to be more active, since increased traffic accompanies increased production of raw materials and farm crops.

MSES Places 7,400 in Jobs

Operations of the employment service system in Montana accounted for more job placements in July than during any previous month in its history, a total of 7,400. The previous record was 6,700 in August, 1948. The July placements exceeded those of July, 1949, by nearly 2,700, and August, 1949, by 1,300. Job placements are traditionally at their peak in August, due to concentration of seasonal highs in all outdoor activities, including farming.

Harvest Fields Call for Transients

Substantial numbers of in-migrants and transient farm workers will be required to meet employment demands in the state during the months of August, September, and into October. This has no relation to war preparations or defense employment. Montana is not as yet affected, in its employment fields, by the Korean situation; it is influenced only by normal developments growing out of its expanding economy.

A normal influx of transient farm labor, plus recruitment of such skills as may be found in short supply, supplementing the present limited pool of manpower reserves, will meet the requirements of Montana employers during the remainder of the [illegible] season.

War developments in Asia or elsewhere may change the picture swiftly. Already there are indications of nationwide plans to provide full utilization of the nation's manpower for essential production. Such plans will doubtless include allocation of strategic production to states such as Montana, in order that wholesale migration of its workers to industrial centers of production at far distant points will not again be required.

State Highway Crews Up 300

More than 1,200 employees of state highway contractors were engaged on road and bridge jobs in the state during July, and at the same time the maintenance crews on the state road system included nearly 900. This aggregate of 2,100 is an increase of 300 from the June level of 1,800.

Reports indicate that work was in progress on 45 contracts involving 400 miles of highway, in addition to eight bridge jobs and five railroad pass installations. Eleven road contracts and one bridge reached completion during July, adding nearly 90 miles of finished highway.

Six road projects and two bridges are under contract but work had not started in July. Award of nearly a score of other contracts is slated for August and should be a factor in the September labor market.

Hungry Horse Near Season Peak

Employment in the Kalispell area on the prime contract for Hungry Horse dam, and on the related contracts for clearing the reservoir site, has not reached the levels expected for the 1950 season, but some further expansion from the present 2,200 total is anticipated. Most of the increase will be in the nature of woods workers, fallers, and heavy duty equipment operators. The peak of 2,500 may be attained in September.

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Along the Hiring Line --- August 1 Field Summary

Anaconda—(Active file 201; 97 women, 40 veterans) Hiring at smelter during July and August is for replacement only. Unusual heavy migration to outside work for the summer creates substantial turnover. Farm demands rose in July for hay hands; will continue at that pitch through August and September for grain and potato harvest.

Billings—(Active file 591; 241 women, 133 veterans; 39 men, 37 women over 50) Increasing local job opportunities through July reduced labor supply by more than 40%. Construction program has adequate supply. Two hotel additions, buildings for wholesale house, government bureau and clinic, under way; private residence construction will absorb available skills through the fall season. Coal mining employment at usual summer ebb, to resume in August.

Bozeman—(Active file 104; 12 women, 40 veterans) Fewer transients appearing, and school youths nearly all placed in jobs. Agricultural and construction employment increased through July, with growing tendency of employers to be more selective in hiring. Demand on farms will continue strong for 60 days; construction on several new projects may result in shortage of building skills.

Butte—(Active file 378; 214 women, 52 veterans) Mining employment has brought nearly a thousand new workers into the area, resulting in housing shortage and stimulation of building programs. Shortage of carpenters continues, still hampered by 30-hour week limitation. About 20 transients a day, headed into farming regions. Fifty per cent of available applicants are in upper age brackets, thirty-five per cent of others are women.

Cut Bank—(Active file 28; 16 women, 2 veterans) Sales clerks and office workers dominate the available applicant files. Principal demand has been from contract construction, with trade, service, household work and mining contributing. Grain harvest begins late in August.

Dillon—(Active file 15; 13 women, 1 veteran) Potential supply for hay harvest appears adequate except for women farm cooks. Valley hay season was two weeks late, Big Hole crews now being organized. Normal movement of transients is developing.

Forsyth—(Active file 32; 19 women, 7 veterans) Two road jobs about half complete and a bridge being started; high school gym near completion, new homes and a cabin camp under construction; construction supply about adequate.

Fort Benton—(Active file 15; 9 women, 1 veteran) Building of several new homes and prospect of fall repairs on business and residence structures will require normal supply of construction skills. Grain harvest due to start in August, will be at peak by end of month, dependent upon transients and assistance from adjacent office areas.

Glasgow—(Active file 126; 59 women, 11 veterans) Harvest demand will be substantially greater than year ago, starting by mid-August. Haying demands in July were met by local labor supplemented by transients. Construction program is below that of recent years, easing off the usual demand from that source. Present supply includes some construction labor, a heavy portion of students seeking summer work, and women.

Glendive—(Active file 40; 28 women, 5 veterans) Construction of two road projects and hotel improvements has depleted labor supply, leaving mostly waitresses and sales clerks. Demand for farm hands and common labor has exceeded supply, leaving some orders still unfilled. Completion of two road jobs shortly will relieve the pressure. Transients are not as numerous as usual.

Great Falls — (Active file 476; 242 women, 95 veterans) Disruption of railroad employment program by switchmen strike and attendant layoff of many railroad employees is still felt in local labor market. Reduction of force by clubs and bars added to an already ample labor supply. Smelter and flour mill hiring curtailed during strike period, has not recovered full volume. Construction crews are at peak level; another million dollar building program forecast by permits issued in July. Wholesale and retail trade also at high employment levels. Household and government hiring less than year ago. Demand for help in the hayfields is drawing off some of the available unskilled labor supply. Shortages exist in the carpenter, bricklayer, cement finisher, and painter skills.

Hamilton—(Active file 228; 83 women, 45 veterans) Lumber and logging employment demand is up, due to increased use and demand for timber products, particularly lodge pole pine. Local supply is adequate, but not surplus. Construction hiring is for replacement only, full crews already on the jobs. Short cherry crop reduced the expected demand for workers in orchard and plant. Some demand for fruit pickers will develop in August. Farm hand demand will continue for two months.

Havre—(Active file 109; 54 women, 16 veterans) Most of present labor supply is transient. Grain harvest beginning in early August dependent upon this source to meet an expected heavy demand. Wholesale and retail trade, and the railroad, now fully staffed and no reductions expected until late fall. The only surplus labor supply is of women sales clerks.

Helena—(Active file 141; 56 women, 37 veterans) Employment on construction projects was relatively stable through July, will increase in August. Canyon Ferry project recovering from interruption caused by inroads of water during flood season. Re-opening in July of mining unit employing 150 before its shutdown last November has progressed to the employment of 100—will expand during August. Other employment in area, including agriculture, construction, water works installations, forest and railroad maintenance, retail and wholesale trade, and others, is approaching the maximum seasonal level. Supply is reasonably sufficient to meet expected requirements.

Kalispell—(Active file 316; 128 women, 60 veterans) Increased hiring in logging and lumbering, retail trade and services, construction, clearing of reservoir site, and on the Hungry Horse project itself has reduced available supply to a near-minimum. Another 200 will be required to bring the clearing operations to maximum for the season. Shortages impending for carpenters, plumbers, caterpillar tractor operators, and millwrights. Unskilled supply is ample. Advice as to specific employment needs should be obtained before migrating to the area in expectation of work. Construction and timber employment is subject to seasonal interruption through the winter months.

Lewistown—(Active file 50; 27 women, 13 veterans) Non-agricultural demands appear to be well filled and turnover is slight. Agricultural demand is heavy but has passed the peak for hay harvest. Transients are not being hired freely, moving on through the area. Employment in manufacturing is at full capacity; replacements only are required. Wholesale and retail trade fully staffed. Two construction projects will finish in August, releasing small crews for fall repair jobs.

Libby—(Active file 38; 30 women, 4 veterans; 1 man, 3 women over 50) Labor supply is virtually all absorbed, with logging and lumbering employment close to the 1,000 mark, construction at 75, and the vermiculite industry using 140. Transient labor, and transfers from other labor markets, will be required to staff construction projects. A machine shop and warehouse will need 10 or 15 carpenters, road oiling job and new school house are to be started in August.

Livingston—(Active file 95; 62 women, 9 veterans) Construction projects, including highway, bridge and building, are scheduled for August; most of the required labor supply, excepting special skills, available at the spot. Service job openings in Yellowstone Park have been frequent but wage scale discourages avail-

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Employment Records Are Broken in July

(Continued from Page 1)

Operations on the dam itself center upon the pouring of cement with a height of approximately 175 feet reported the first of August, leaving about 300 feet of elevation yet to be attained by 1952. While some labor shortages are beginning to develop in the area, the skills required are not directly involved in the dam project. Sufficient common labor is reported, and the expected needs for the clearing contracts will be for experienced timber workers.

Voluntary in-migration of workers continues to be unwarranted and expensive. Employment service channels should be used to check work possibilities before any such migration is undertaken.

Canyon Ferry Ready for Cement

Construction work on Canyon Ferry dam near Helena was retarded by flood conditions during June and July. Actual pouring of cement on the dam itself is now expected to begin in August; labor supply is already available. Recent operations have centered upon removal of debris washed into the area between coffer dams, and upon completion of the mix plant and conveyor installations. Gravel has been stockpiled in preparation for laying the dam foundations.

Job oportunities on the project are limited, and will remain so during the current operating season. Cement pouring will be halted by advent of cold weather and few jobs on the project will carry through the winter. Migration to the area in search of employment is hazardous—prospective migrants should be so advised and cautioned.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

able applicants. Farm labor demands heavy, shortage of experienced farm hands developed late in July.

Malta—(Active file 26; 14 women, 5 veterans) Shortage of workers, particularly for farm jobs, in July, appears likely to continue through August. Transients have provided the only supply. Construction skills have been in short supply for three months. Grain harvest will require recruitment in addition to normal flow of transients. Half the local applicants are women, others mostly unqualified because of age.

Miles City—(Active file 85; 42 women, 11 veterans; 14 men, 3 women over 50) Labor demand is slackening; larger construction jobs nearing completion. City paving contract and railroad jobs increased the July demand. Wheat harvest begins in early August, a heavy hay harvest just being completed will release crews to the wheat fields.

Missoula—(Active file 385; 154 women, 90 veterans) Farm season is still two weeks later than normal; hay harvest and summer fallow principal labor demand in July, grain harvest begins in August. Annual vacation period of lumber firm is releasing 600 men, about ten per cent of whom took farm harvest jobs. Closing of social clubs as slot machines vanished released some men and women employees, for whom suitable jobs are not readily available.

Polson—(Active file 113; 51 women, 25 veterans) Building construction jobs are using all available building skills, moving them from one job to another. No active demand. Cherry harvest is late, starting in August instead of July. Thin set of fruit has not attracted itinerant pickers but local labor supply appears sufficient.

Red Lodge—(Active file 58; 19 women, 9 veterans) Demand for hay men reduced by use of baling machines, supply is sufficient; may need some in-migrants in grain harvest. Cannery operations fully staffed, mostly from household sources not in active labor market. No construction demand, projects nearing completion. Coal miners are still idle, one mine will call 20 back last of August, another still unannounced as to opening date.

Shelby—(Active file 64; 36 women, 14 veterans) Tiber dam prospect has built up the file of active applicants. Some work preliminary to the dam project will get under way in August and may create shortage which will require clearance. Harvest of grain starts in August, fewer transients available than year ago, no serious shortage anticipated.

Sidney—(Active file 92; 54 women, 9 veterans) Labor supply low in skilled trades and in farm hands; it includes married women and hard-to-place men. Construction jobs releasing enough skills to meet demand. A swimming pool and paving project to start soon. Clerical and sales demand static, fully staffed. General farm hand demand is brisk and will continue through the harvest season into fall months. Waitresses and cooks scarce.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 50; 21 women, 4 veterans) Logging and lumbering demands for labor are fully met, present full employment will continue to season's end. Supply of skilled craftsmen and operators nearly depleted, even after considerable in-migration in June and July. One construction job completed, another reaching full scale operation.

Townsend—(Active file 20; 10 women, 5 veterans).

Wolf Point—(Active file 44; 19 women, 15 veterans) Building of a lodge home and several residences to begin soon, with a school building project in prospect for September or October. Experienced farm hands are already in short supply, with heavy demand to come.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	July 1950 (2)	June 1950 (3)	July 1949	June 50 to July 50	July 49 to July 50
Total nonagricultural industries	157.6	156.3	151.1	0.8	4.3
Total manufacturing	19.6	19.1	18.9	2.4	3.8
Durable goods	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.5	0.1
Lumber and timber products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.9	2.5
Primary metals	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	—5.2
Other (5)	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	7.2
Nondurable goods	8.2	7.7	7.5	5.3	9.6
Food and kindred products	4.8	4.4	4.4	8.3	9.8
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	—0.1
Other (6)	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	17.2
Total mining	11.0	10.9	9.1	0.7	20.2
Metal mining	8.5	8.3	6.4	1.1	31.5
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.8	.9	.8	—3.0	—2.0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.3	—5.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.6	1.0	—12.8
Contract Construction	14.6	14.0	12.3	4.2	19.2
Contractors, building construction	4.5	4.5	3.8	0.8	19.9
Contractors, other than building	7.1	6.6	5.4	7.5	31.9
Contractors, special trade	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	—3.7
Total transportation and utilities	23.5	23.0	22.9	2.1	2.3
Interstate railroads	14.7	14.4	14.8	2.1	—1.3
Transportation except railroads	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.2	18.1
Utilities including communication	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.4	1.9
Total Trade	38.0	37.9	38.2	0.3	—0.4
Wholesale trade	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	—2.2
Retail trade	29.6	29.5	29.6	0.4	0.1
General merchandise and apparel	6.7	6.7	5.9	—0.1	13.8
Food stores	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.0
Eating and drinking establishments	7.5	7.4	8.4	0.8	—11.2
Automotive and filling stations	5.0	4.9	5.0	1.6	—0.2
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.5	6.7	6.5	—1.7	1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.4	4.2
Total services and miscellaneous	20.2	20.1	19.7	0.5	2.6
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	7.3
Personal services	2.3	2.4	2.6	—2.7	—10.4
Other (7)	13.7	13.7	13.2	0.0	3.8
Government	26.8	27.4	26.3	—2.2	1.9
Federal (8)	7.2	7.4	7.3	—2.7	—1.4
State and local	19.6	20.0	19.0	—2.0	3.2

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Mont. employers.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.

(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.

(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JULY 1950 AND JULY 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 8/5	
	July 1950		July 1949		July 1950		July 1949		July 1950		July 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	154	33	32	5	201	40	112	21	77	29	56	16	114	61	108	98	94	56
Billings	361	87	195	46	591	133	275	59	1,014	163	348	125	199	91	309	290	235	168
Bozeman	95	34	61	38	104	40	80	47	594	157	403	130	151	112	306	165	12	20
Butte	72	11	40	18	378	52	858	335	861	260	231	79	124	102	999	306	342	861
Cut Bank	14	3	15	5	28	2	58	11	62	24	19	9	43	8	57	30	21	39
Dillon	14	2	5	0	15	1	17	0	189	42	277	71	36	139	43	64	5	13
Forsyth	23	6	5	3	32	7	17	9	100	21	32	15	34	14	42	51	3	4
Fort Benton	12	3	8	3	15	1	3	1	62	26	145	39	43	66	13	19	10	4
Glasgow	134	36	46	14	126	11	54	19	212	38	79	33	143	71	233	48	27	21
Glendive	51	18	8	3	40	5	23	4	76	28	63	15	20	18	54	33	20	13
Great Falls	246	76	129	40	476	95	529	188	536	187	251	84	199	90	313	209	298	232
Hamilton	32	4	12	3	228	45	61	8	264	48	216	24	138	56	147	36	27	16
Havre	68	14	21	9	109	16	40	11	329	82	93	43	81	96	119	91	29	15
Helena	130	50	42	19	141	37	114	51	358	125	279	124	184	77	273	304	100	66
Kalispell	397	104	237	75	316	60	283	86	549	255	208	26	174	57	586	221	115	159
Lewistown	87	22	10	2	50	13	53	14	107	28	47	18	77	118	136	41	21	27
Libby	17	4	53	14	38	4	64	11	85	40	42	17	18	23	106	47	38	56
Livingston	78	14	20	5	95	9	67	20	357	115	180	53	135	45	196	55	17	20
Malta	6	1	12	1	26	5	40	8	43	12	31	14	27	9	36	24	22	38
Miles City	31	7	32	12	85	11	68	19	232	85	246	115	99	39	105	176	53	22
Missoula	112	37	101	20	385	90	340	96	539	193	349	157	217	94	305	228	127	240
Polson	148	11	27	8	113	25	122	45	70	22	354	3	42	31	77	302	37	54
Red Lodge	27	4	19	4	58	9	48	7	55	10	39	16	63	28	40	34	41	49
Shelby	55	18	12	1	64	14	27	7	198	54	86	29	56	42	213	94	21	22
Sidney	25	8	19	6	92	9	42	8	202	43	100	53	80	78	76	52	45	20
Thomp. Falls	26	8	42	16	50	4	34	8	53	21	85	56	48	137	38	89	26	33
Townsend	16	3	14	4	20	5	6	0	75	37	44	15	53	106	6	9	....	3
Wolf Point	23	8	19	17	44	15	15	8	59	31	52	26	82	39	50	23	19	2
Tchr. Plcmt	54	20	40	13	567	144	294	71	49	19	38	14	....	0	121	99	....	....
TOTALS	2,508	646	1,423	467	4,487	902	4,158	1,300	7,407	2,195	4,736	1,567	2,680	2,138	5,107	3,511	1,805	2,731

1949 totals include reports from Baker, Columbia Falls, Hardin, Roundup, Scobey, and Mail Claims—Consolidated with other offices in 1950 figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1950	May 1950	April 1950	June 1950	May 1950	April 1950	June 1950	May 1950	April 1950
All Manufacturing	$64.56	$64.81	$62.63	40.9	41.3	40.0	$1.577	$1,570	$1.567
Durable goods	65.39	64.93	60.82	41.0	41.4	39.3	1.594	1.568	1.546
Primary metals	57.63	57.50	56.95	39.2	39.0	38.7	1.472	1.475	1.473
Nondurable goods	63.20	64.52	65.73	40.8	41.0	41.0	1.549	1.573	1.602
Food and kindred products	54.26	56.12	53.33	43.0	43.0	41.1	1.263	1.305	1.298
All Mining	61.47	63.65	63.83	36.2	37.9	37.6	1.698	1.678	1.699
Metal mining	58.70	61.71	59.54	36.3	38.3	37.6	1.617	1.612	1.583
All Transportation and Utilities (except railroads)	63.94	63.53	64.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railroads)	70.43	72.24	71.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	58.50	56.26	58.22	40.6	39.2	40.2	1.442	1.436	1.449

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

President Francis A. Thomson
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

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